

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 3--NO. 61.

MAYSVILLE, KY., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1884.

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NEWS OF OTHER LANDS.

EVENTS OF THE DAY OVER THE SEA

Progress of Political Discussion in England—Fears for General Gordon's Safety—Criticism of the English Queen's New Book.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—All English eyes for the moment looked with painful straining to Gordon running the gauntlet to Khartoum. The fear is strong that the large sums of money he carries afford additional temptation to murder him. He can not reach Khartoum till February 18, and his fate will therefore be probably still unsettled while the Egyptian debate proceeds in Parliament. His expedition began with a bad augury in the discovery that the youth sent for restoration as the legitimate Sultan of Darfour has turned out a confirmed drunkard, with already two and forty wives.

Baker's attempt, on the other side, to relieve Tokar causes great anxiety, for his troops are few, cowardly, badly drilled and can not shoot straight. His chief hope lies in gaining over the tribes, but their promises are never kept.

Nobody believes that the Egyptian debate on the address will last for as little as two days, and some gloomy prophets go so far as to hint that real legislative business will not be allowed to begin till March. This calculation assumes a keen obstructive spirit in the Parliament, but they are so bitterly exasperated against the Tory encouragement of Orange excesses that they will do nothing to help obstruction.

A proposal was even contemplated of their dishing the Tories by allowing Bradlaugh to take his seat, which their abstention from voting would do. A general friendliness to the Liberals might also procure the condemnation of the connivance of Spencer and Trevelyan with the Orange conspiracy, and thus isolate and ruin them. Their ruin is the dearest wish of the Parliament. Of the many speeches of the week Northcote's is the most noticeable. It confirms the opinion that, while in politics he is the dullest of men, he is on neutral subjects a witty and entertaining speaker. Churchill has been painfully abusive, and the whole tone of the recent controversy continues acrimonious. In the mouth of a sporting Duke, Mr. Gladstone has this week become an arch traitor, Lord Derby is described as a dyspeptic minister, while Lord Randolph Churchill's witticisms are styled in a high class liberal organ "carefully prepared blackguardism."

Jules Ferry is now on excellent terms with the Pope, while the bitter debates in the Prussian Parliament lead the Vatican organs to declare that the Kulturkampf must be fought out again.

At the great State ball in St. Petersburg, the Emperor and Empress are said to have looked remarkably well, but the latter found a threatening letter in her bouquet, and she now insists that a different person shall taste her food every day.

The extraordinary severity of the coercion regime in Vienna is generally approved by the press there, so great is the panic. The murderer of the detective Black increases the fear by his obstinate refusal to reveal his identity, and by representing himself as the emissary of a great organization. He displays terrible strength of will and has had to be chained because of repeated attempts to commit suicide. The German Emperor is only prevented from going out by the bad weather, and the vision of the spectral white lady has turned out to be an ineffectual scullion wandering around in his white jacket and apron.

The French journals are already tearing Queen Victoria's book to pieces. One of our wittiest writers, remarking on the pronouncement of John Brown, declares that Her Majesty takes her second widowhood to heart as much as the first. The book has been subjected to careful revision, but it deals with Lord Beaconsfield's career and character in a way that must necessarily raise much controversy.

The King and Queen of Italy are highly delighted at the success with which the young Prince of Naples passed his examination the other day.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

House.

William Walter Phelps (N. J.), speaking for Fitz-John Porter, expressed for him his regrets that any unkind word or allusion had been made to the dead or the living. Might he not say the same for his friends on both sides of the question? He defended Porter because he was his constituent, and it was his duty to do so, and because he believed him an honest and a loyal man. Porter's offense, he said, was a refusal to fight. He did not fight because the order came too late, and, if the order had come in time, he should not have fought, for it would have led to the certain destruction of his command. The order to march at one o'clock and be at Bristol Station he obeyed not obey literally, but he obeyed it as far as it was possible for him to do. Mr. Phelps, like most of those who have preceded him, went into the history of the events to sustain his position that there was neither wilful disobedience of orders nor unfavorable results from delay, but, on the contrary, much was saved from Porter's wise discretion. Mr. Phelps read opinions from Charles O'Connor, Edward Everett, and many other eminent lawyers of the country, that the original verdict was not warranted by the original evidence, and that the new evidence shed great light in his favor on the case. Referring to General Garfield's position in this case, Mr. Phelps cited the resolution for an Advisory Board, and said that in the letter to General Cox, which had been so often quoted by opponents of the bill, General Garfield had frankly said he had not carefully examined the new evidence. He admitted that the dispatches of Porter were disrespectful, but said they were written in fullness and frankness to his comrades who had requested them and who obtained their only information from him. He regretted that Porter had said what history proved true, (Applause.) Take him, said he, inclosing, from the side of Judas and Arnold and place

him by the side of the men with whom he fought. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Boutelle (Me.) said but one Maine soldier had ever asked his support of Porter, while scores had protested against the bill. He had this morning received a letter from a gallant soldier of the First Maine Cavalry, who was Porter's orderly on that day and bore his flag, expressing the astonishment and indignation of his comrades at the conduct of Porter on that day.

Mr. Brown (Pa.) regretted that the question of Porter's vindication could not be relegated to the State of New Jersey, which had already vindicated the man nearest Porter (McCallan).

Mr. Perkins (Kan.) spoke for five minutes in opposition to the bill.

Messrs. Brumby (Pa.), J. T. Taylor (Ohio), Hepburn (Iowa), and Miller (Pa.), made five minute speeches in opposition to the bill for Porter's relief.

The bill was then read for amendment, under the five minute rule for debate.

Mr. Laird (Neb.), who had served all through the war with Fitz-John Porter, made an earnest speech in defense of Porter.

Mr. Henley (Cal.) called attention to the omission from Mr. Catechism's speech when printed in the record of that part wherein he referred to General Grant's conversion to the Porter case in connection with the bill putting him (Grant) on the retired list of the army. Attempts to continue the debate in committee under the five minute rule were cut off by a motion by General Slocum that the committee rise, which was agreed to, 161 to 12.

To avoid the threatened filibustering, Mr. Slocum yielded twenty-five minutes for additional debate to the opponents of the bill, and, with this understanding, the House went again into committee. A portion of this time was occupied by Henderson (Ill.) in defense of Pope as a brave, gallant and loyal officer. This bill might be accepted as a vindication of Porter, but it would not be so accepted by the soldiers of his State.

Mr. Converse (Ohio) offered an amendment striking out the words "in his discretion," so as to cut off an otherwise possible restoration to active service. This was accepted by Mr. Slocum, and agreed to. The bill was then reported to the House and the previous question was ordered. General Slocum yielded the closing hour for debate to Mr. Curdin (Pa.), who made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the son of an old Pennsylvania family, and himself born in Pennsylvania. Grant, Sherman, Thomas, and others had been censured. He appealed for justice for this victim of a mistake at Washington. At the close of Governor Curtin's remarks, a vote was taken and the bill passed, yeas 184, nays 24, and the House adjourned.

The bill as passed is as follows: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the President be, and is hereby authorized to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint Fitz-John Porter, late a Major General of the United States Volunteers and Brevet Brigadier General and Colonel of the Army, to the position of Colonel in the Army of the United States, of the same grade and rank held by him at the time of his dismissal from the Army by sentence of court martial, promulgated January 27, 1863, and place him on the retired list of the Army as of that grade, the retired being thereby increased in number to that extent and all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are suspended for this purpose only, this act shall not be construed as authorizing to pay compensation on a allowance prior to the passing of this act.

UNCLE SAM'S TREASURE.

An Interesting Statement of Receipts and Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The debt statement just issued shows a reduction in the public debt for January amounting to \$11,365,000, and for seven months of the present fiscal year \$65,007,487. The total debt now less cash in the Treasury, amounts to \$1,436,083,719. The debt reduction has amounted to about \$12,000,000 during each of the past two months, but this average will very probably be cut down considerably during the present month, as the quarterly draft from the Pension Office to meet the March pension payments will have to be met during February. The total cash in the Treasury, at the close of business Thursday, amounted to \$300,415,231, with current liabilities aggregating \$342,079,821, thus leaving an available cash balance of about \$151,000,000.

The receipts for January were: From customs, \$16,328,222, about three millions more than in December last; from internal revenue, \$8,490,918, one million less than in December; and from miscellaneous sources about \$5,000,000. Custom receipts during the seven months of the current fiscal year amounted to more than \$117,000,000, or about \$13,000,000 less than for the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. The Internal Revenue receipts for these seven months aggregated \$70,000,000, an average of \$10,000,000 per month, with indications that, unless disturbing legislation affecting the tax on distilled spirits should reduce it, this average will hold good until next July, and swell the internal revenue receipts of the fiscal year to at least \$120,000,000.

The total receipts of the Government from all sources for the first seven months of the current fiscal year amounted to \$206,000,000, a falling off of nearly \$35,000,000 compared with the receipts during the corresponding period of the preceding year. The expenditures for the seven months of this year amounted to \$147,527,416, which is \$4,000,000 less than for the corresponding period of the past fiscal year.

A Bad Suspension.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The new colliery company, which recently commenced business under the name of North Staffordshire Coal and Iron Company (Limited), has suspended payment, with liabilities of more than \$1,000,000. Their suspension throws 1,300 men out of work. The daily output of the company's collieries has averaged 1,000 tons.

The Pennsylvania Iron Works at Lancaster, Pa., have resumed operations in all departments except the puddling mills, where the operatives are on a strike.

THE CASE OF VERMILYE.

HOW ONE SCRAPE LED TO ANOTHER.

Getting Mixed Up in a Divorce Case Gives Detectives a Clue to His Whereabouts—His Little Irregularity.

ST. PAUL, MINN., February 3.—Daniel B. Vermilye, who has achieved considerable notoriety through the suits in which himself and Mrs. Vermilye have figured, was arrested in St. Paul Saturday by Detective Sergeant Charles Heidelberg, who is working under the authority of Inspector Hynes, of New York. The detective arrived in St. Paul Friday with a requisition for Vermilye's arrest signed by Governor Grover Cleveland, of New York.

Vermilye was granted leave to consult his attorney, and Sergeant Heidelberg proceeded to the State House and laid the requisition papers before Governor Hubbard. A hearing was appointed for 3 o'clock.

The detective gives the following version of the basis for Vermilye's arrest: September 28 last Vermilye went into the banking house of Howard, Lapsley & Co., on Broad street, and professed a desire to open an account. He claimed to have money on deposit with the Orange National Bank, of Orange, N. J., and said he would deposit a draft on the latter bank for \$1,000, and asked that \$100 be paid to him and the remainder collected and placed to his credit.

A check for \$100 was given him. Telegraphic inquiry revealed the fact that no money was in the Orange Bank to Vermilye's credit. But, in the meantime, Vermilye had hurried to another bank, secured the service of an acquaintance living next door to identify him and had drawn the \$100. The following day Vermilye disappeared, and his whereabouts were not discovered until the recent publications regarding the suits for divorce fell under the eyes of Howard Lapsley & Co. They at once took steps to apprehend Vermilye, and secured a warrant for his requisition from the Governor of New York, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, which, in that State, is equivalent to larceny. Saturday afternoon Governor Hubbard adjourned the hearing until Saturday, February 3, at ten o'clock A. M., to allow Vermilye and counsel time to prepare and introduce further evidence.

A SAD SUICIDE.

W. B. Leonard Kills Himself on a Railroad Train.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—On the arrival of the Ohio & Mississippi St. Louis express at the Grand Central Depot Friday night, conductor McNeelan, on going through the train, found in the closet of one of the passenger coaches the dead body of a well-dressed, gentlemanly appearing man of about forty-five years of age. In his hand was a bullet hole and in his hand a revolver. The remains were taken to the morgue, and investigation of his pockets showed that he was probably W. B. Leonard, a real estate broker of Detroit, Mich. He had only ten cents in money on his person, and it is supposed that he killed himself in a moment of despondency. About two hours before reaching the city Leonard had a conversation with the conductor of the train, and stated that he was in hard luck and out of money.

A BAD FRAUD.

Meaning Mr. Lamier Who Swindled the Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—B. H. Lamier, who was dismissed the service as Postoffice Inspector, from reports received, obtained over a thousand dollars from various postmasters under fraudulent pretenses. He obtained by these means from the postmasters at Mobile, Ala., \$250; Jacksonville, Fla., \$300; Pensacola, Fla., \$100; Houston, Texas, \$125; Atlanta, Ga., \$150; New Orleans, La., \$150; Selma, Ala., \$100; and seventeen dollars of money order funds besides amounts of from \$100 to \$500 from several other offices. Mr. Lamier in each case represented that he was in need of funds to prosecute fraud, and in each case gave a receipt for the money obtained. Mr. Lamier has left for South America. Postmasters who were so gullible as to loan the money to Mr. Lamier will lose the money unless reimbursed by Congress.

Arabi Pasha's Talk.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Dispatches received here to-day contain details of an interview with Arabi Pasha at Colon, January 9. Arabi, being asked, gave his views regarding the situation in Egypt, and said he felt convinced that the present movement of El Mahdi is simply a continuance of his own, which had been only temporarily arrested. El Mahdi, he said, is a man of great ability and force of character, and should not be held too cheaply as an enemy. Under the most favorable circumstances, the task of crushing him will be found extremely difficult, if not impossible. Egypt can never reconquer the Sudan. The people detest the Khedive and despise his family. The British-Egyptian alliance, said he, will last until the inexorable hand of destiny shall tear aside the curtain concealing the imposture which England is so unconsciously protecting.

The Assay Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The President has appointed the Assay Commission, as provided by law, to meet at the Philadelphia Mint on the second Wednesday of this month to test the weight and fineness of coinages of the several mints during the past year. The Commission will consist of the following gentlemen: Hon. Justin S. Morrill, United States Senator; Hon. John Hardy, House of Representatives; Professor Julius E. Hilgard, Coast Survey; Professor H. B. Cornwall, Princeton, N. J.; Professor A. H. Chester, Clinton, N. Y.; Professor W. B. Potter, St. Louis; Dr. W. F. Lawver, Washington, D. C.; Professor George F. Barker, Philadelphia; Wm. V. McKean, Philadelphia; Eastman Johnson, New York City; Edward P. Barton, Freeport, Ill.; Geo. W. Hall, Philadelphia; Milton Kelly, Boise City, Idaho.

A ST. PAUL SENSATION.

Mysterious Death of an Englishman's Wife.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 2.—The wife of G. Alwynde Smith died in this city Saturday morning. Mr. Smith is a highly connected young Englishman, who, three months ago, married Miss Hattie Mangelkel, of Kansas City, a prominent society young lady aged nineteen. Saturday the newspapers received letters saying that Mrs. Smith died from the effects of malpractice. Coroner Quinn says that Mrs. Smith admitted to him that she used implements, but stoutly denied that her husband had any knowledge of her action. The peculiar part of the case is that the Coroner certified that she died of "heart failure." G. Alwynde Smith is a cousin of Lord Carrington and a nephew of the Smiths who are the principal owners of the London street tramways. He had made large investments here and intended to reside in this city. The body of Mrs. Smith was shipped to Kansas City but Coroner Quinn has requested the Coroner of Kansas City not to permit a burial until an investigation has been made here.

KENTUCKY'S CRISIS.

Speaker Carlisle Thought to be the Coming Man.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 2.—In the Democratic caucus at Frankfort Friday the election of a candidate for Senator was postponed till Monday. Mr. Sweeney and a number of his lieutenants left Frankfort in the afternoon for home. He abandons the field. His name will be withdrawn in proper form on the first ballot Monday night, and half of his supporters are voluntarily working up Carlisle's candidacy. Some of them, in conference with Blackburn's friends, found ready supporters of the movement. A great deal depends upon Mr. Hallam's course. Mr. Carlisle's candidacy can be made or marred very easily. When the members return Monday they will bring back the assurances of their constituents that an election must be held Monday night, and they will remain all night in caucus if necessary to do it. Some of Sweeney's friends will go to Williams, but inevitable defeat stares Blackburn and Williams in the face.

A Printers' Strike.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 3.—The compositors in the office of the Evening Wisconsin struck Saturday. Under an understanding with the Printers' Union, girls belonging to the Union have been allowed to work in the office on certain kinds of work at less than the card rates. The Union alleges that the proprietors are endeavoring to fill the office with girls in order to have the work done at low rates. The publishers assert that the girls have been paid the same price as men for the same kind of work, and that the office voluntarily paid some of the girls more than was paid under the terms of the understanding with the Union. The Union claims that the strike has been ordered in the interest of the girls and in order that they may have the same pay as the men. The editors became compositors Saturday, and the paper was issued at the regular hours.

A Diplomatic Question With Canada.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 2.—The correspondence which has passed between the United States and the Imperial Government regarding the capture of two Canadians named Watson and Surtz, who were arrested on Canadian territory for having deserted from the American Army, were moved for in Parliament. Sir John Macdonald stated that the Government would bring down the papers at an early day. In referring to the matter, Sir John stated that on representations being made to the United States Government the prisoners were ordered to the British Minister at Washington. Regarding the case of a man named Ellisworth, who was reported also to have been kidnapped, Sir John stated that the Dominion Government knew nothing about it.

Prisoners Nearly Smothered.

MOBERLY, Mo., February 2.—Several drunken men and others, confined in the City Prison here, came near being smothered to death. One of the number touched a match to the straw mattress and some other bedding, and in a few minutes every cell was filled with smoke. The inmates set up a vigorous yell for help, and one of the city officials reached the jail in time to prevent a disastrous conflagration and save one of the prisoners, who was almost suffocated by the cloud of smoke.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Representative Dockery expects to submit to the Committee on Accounts on Monday next the report of the sub-committee charged with the investigation of alleged irregularities of Speaker Keifer and Doorkeeper Brownlow during the last Congress. The report, it is said, will be very spicy.

A Dead Body Found.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 2.—The dead body of an unknown man was found under a culvert near the Fort Wayne Railroad track, at Greenfield Station, Friday morning. The body was frozen stiff. It is thought that the deceased met his death by falling through the culvert. An inquest will be held.

Reviving a Curious Blue Law.

READING, Pa., Feb. 2.—Eight well-known citizens who were horse racing with sleighs on the public road have been arrested and held for court under the Blue Law of 1794, which provides also that upon conviction the horses shall be sold and the proceeds placed in the County Treasury.

Only Demoralized Boys.

GLASGOW, Feb. 2.—The six persons arrested yesterday by the Sheriff of Mull, charged with conspiring to destroy buildings with dynamite, are found to be boys who have become demoralized by reading accounts of the recent trials of dynamiters.

Nail Makers Retaliate.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 1.—A meeting of nailers will take place here within a day or two to take steps to arrange a lay off from July first to September first each year. This is to be done as a retaliatory measure, and because of the frequent stops made by the manufacturers.